


FORM PTO-1390		U.S. Department of Commerce Patent and Trademark Office	Attorney's Docket No. 2576-112
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371			U.S. Application No. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5) Not Yet Assigned 097937404
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP00/00447	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE January 27, 2000	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED	
TITLE OF INVENTION PORTABLE TELEPHONE AND METHOD OF CONTROLLING VOICE OUTPUT OF A PORTABLE TELEPHONE			
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Yoshiko YAMADA			
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:			
1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371 2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1). 4. <input type="checkbox"/> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date. 5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)) a. <input type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US) 6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). 7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)) a. <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. d. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)). 9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). 10. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).			
ITEMS 11. TO 16. below concern other document(s) or information included:			
11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. 12. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included. 13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment. 14. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification. 15. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter. 16. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: Courtesy copy of International Application PCT/JP00/00447 w/attached International Search Report in Japanese and English; 5 sheets of drawings; 8 cited references. and Form PCT/IB/301			

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (Known as 37 CFR 1.50) Not Yet Assigned 09/237404		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP00/00447		ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 2576-112	
17. [X] The following fees are submitted: Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)): Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO \$ 860.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) \$ 690.00 No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) \$ 710.00 Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$ 1,000.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4) \$ 100.00				<u>CALCULATIONS</u> <u>PTO USE ONLY</u>	
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				\$ 860.00	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than [] 20 [] 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$	
Claims	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate		
Total Claims	20 -20 =	0	X \$18.00	\$	
Independent Claims	3 -3 =	0	X \$80.00	\$	
Multiple dependent claim(s) (if applicable)			+ \$270.00	\$	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$ 860.00	
Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Applicant(s) hereby claim small entity.				\$	
SUBTOTAL =				\$ 860.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later [] 20 [] 30 than months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$	+
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$ 860.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$	+
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$ 900.00	
				Amount to be refunded	\$
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a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two checks totaling \$ 900.00 are enclosed to cover the above fees. b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. 02-2135 in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2135. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. d. <input type="checkbox"/> Payment by credit card. (Form PTO-2038 enclosed.)					
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: George R. Repper Rothwell, Figg, Ernst & Manbeck 555 13th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20004 Phone: 202/783-6040					
 _____ Signature					
_____ George R. Repper Name					
_____ 31,414 Registration Number					

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	<i>Application Number</i>	§371 of PCT/JP00/00447
	<i>Filing Date</i>	September 26, 2001
	<i>First Named Inventor</i>	Yoshiko YAMADA
	<i>Group Art Unit</i>	Unassigned
	<i>Examiner Name</i>	Unassigned
	<i>Attorney Docket Number</i>	2576-112
<i>Title of the Invention: PORTABLE TELEPHONE AND METHOD OF CONTROLLING VOICE OUTPUT OF A PORTABLE TELEPHONE</i>		

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

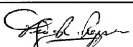
Please amend the above-identified U.S. patent application as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claim 21.

REMARKS

The above is being made to make amendment to the claims prior to examination on the merits. The amendment does not add to or depart from the original disclosure, or constitute prohibited new matter.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,					
NAME AND REG. NUMBER	George R. Repper, Reg. No. 31,414				
SIGNATURE			DATE	September 26, 2001	
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SPECIFICATION

Portable Telephone and Method of Controlling—
Voice Output of a Portable Telephone

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Technical Field

The present invention relates to a portable telephone onto which a battery that supplies electric power to its own circuits is mounted, and in particular to a technique for making the user of the portable telephone recognize that the remaining amount of the battery has decreased, and for extending the period of time in which a call can be made when the remaining amount of the battery has decreased.

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Background Art

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A portable telephone has numerous advantages such as being capable of providing service without the need for constructing a large-scale infrastructure such as disposing a telephone line, unlike a wired telephone, and being capable of allowing communication to the other party at all times no matter where the user is or where the other party is. For this reason, the ratio of the spread of portable telephones is increasing at an extremely large increasing ratio, and the number of portable telephones is approaching the number of wired telephones.

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The aforementioned advantages of the portable telephone are increasing all the more because the scale of circuits for realizing the portable telephones has become small and, therefore, the battery for supplying an electric power source to the portable telephone has been made smaller in scale. On the other hand, however, the portable telephone has an essential problem of the presence of a fear that it cannot be used when the remaining amount of the battery has decreased. For this reason, it is desired to sense the decrease in the remaining amount of the battery at an early time, and to make it possible to call as long as possible even if the remaining amount of the battery has decreased.

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As the one that gives a warning of decrease in the remaining amount

of the battery and extends the period of time in which a call can be made when the remaining amount of the battery of the portable telephone has decreased, there are the following ones.

As the one that gives a warning of decrease in the remaining amount of the battery, there is one disclosed in Japanese Patent Laying-Open No. 05-259983/1993, and as the one that extends the period of time in which the call can be made, there are ones disclosed in Japanese Patent Laying-Open No. 07-327004/1995 and Japanese Patent Laying-Open No. 09-252326/1997.

Referring to Fig. 4, the portable telephone disclosed in Japanese Patent Laying-Open No. 05-259983/1993 includes a secondary battery 102 for supplying electric power to each part of the portable telephone, an A/D (Analog/Digital) converter 104 connected to the secondary battery 102 for supervising the output voltage of the secondary battery 102 and for outputting a digital value corresponding to the output voltage to a control part 100, a wireless antenna 106 for transmitting and receiving data to and from another portable telephone, a transmitting circuit 108 connected to the wireless antenna 106 for performing data processing such as a coding process on a voice data to be transmitted, a transmitter 110 such as a microphone connected to the transmitting circuit 108, a receiving circuit 112 connected to the wireless antenna 106 for performing data processing such as a decoding process on the received data, a receiver 114 such as a speaker connected to the receiving circuit 112, a tone generating circuit 116 connected to the control part 100 and the receiver 114 for generating tone sound for giving a warning from the receiver 114, and the control part 100 for giving an instruction of generating the tone sound corresponding to the battery remaining amount to the tone generating circuit 116 and for controlling the whole of the portable telephone on the basis of the value input from the A/D converter 104.

This portable telephone operates in the following manner. The A/D converter 104 senses the output voltage of the secondary battery 102. The control part 100 instructs the tone generating circuit 116 to generate a tone sound corresponding to the battery remaining amount from the receiver

114 on the basis of a result of sensing by the A/D converter 104. The tone generating circuit 116 can warn stepwise to the user of the portable telephone from the receiver 114 when the remaining amount of the secondary battery 102 decreases. However, in this invention, the tone
5 generating circuit 116 must be mounted, and also the electric power consumption of the tone generating circuit 116 is needed.

Referring to Fig. 5, the portable telephone disclosed in Japanese Patent Laying-Open No. 07-327004/1995 includes a display part 214, a key input part 208, a backlight part 210 for lighting the display part 214 and
10 the key input part 208, a timer part 212 for managing the lighting time of the backlight part 210, a secondary battery 202 for supplying electric power to each part of the portable telephone, a remaining amount sensing part 204 connected to the secondary battery 202 for sensing the remaining amount of the secondary battery 202 with the use of stepwise threshold
15 values, a setting table 206 in which the lighting time of the backlight part 210 is set in accordance with the remaining amount of the secondary battery 202, and a control part 200 for controlling the lighting time of the backlight part 210 in accordance with the remaining amount of the secondary battery 202 and for controlling the whole portable telephone.

This portable telephone operates in the following manner. The remaining amount sensing part 204 senses the remaining amount of the secondary battery 202 with the use of stepwise threshold values. The control part 200 controls the lighting time of the backlight part 210 on the basis of a result of sensing by the remaining amount sensing part 204 and
25 the set contents of the setting table 206. By this, the lighting time of the backlight part 210 will be shorter than usual when the remaining amount of the secondary battery 202 decreases. Therefore, the period of time in which a call can be made can be extended at the time of decrease in the remaining amount of the secondary battery 202. However, in this
30 invention, the timer part 212 must be mounted. Moreover, in this invention, it often happens that the user of the portable telephone cannot recognize that the remaining amount of the secondary battery has decreased because the user seldom takes a look at the display part 214

during the call.

Referring to Fig. 6, the portable telephone disclosed in Japanese Patent Laying-Open No. 09-252326/1997 includes a secondary battery 302 for supplying electric power to each part of the portable telephone and for outputting an alarm signal when the battery remaining amount becomes less than or equal to a predetermined value, a wireless antenna 306 for transmitting and receiving data to and from another portable telephone, a transmitting circuit 308 connected to the wireless antenna 306 for performing data processing such as a coding process on the voice data to be transmitted, a transmitter 310 such as a microphone connected to the transmitting circuit 308, a receiving circuit 312 connected to the wireless antenna 306 for performing data processing such as a decoding process on the received data, a receiver 314 such as a speaker connected to the receiving circuit 312, an alarm generating circuit 304 connected to the control part 300 for generating an alarm, a symbol mapping circuit 316 connected to the transmitter 310, the transmitting circuit 308, and the control part 300 for modulating the transmittance digital signal with a base band signal, and a control part 300 for instructing the alarm generating circuit 304 to generate an alarm on the basis of the alarm signal input from the secondary battery 302, for instructing the symbol mapping circuit 316 to change the symbol mapping, and for controlling the whole portable telephone.

This portable telephone operates in the following manner. The secondary battery 302 outputs an alarm signal to the control part 300 when the battery remaining amount becomes less than or equal to a predetermined value. The control part 300 instructs the alarm generating circuit 304 to generate an alarm on the basis of the alarm signal that is input from the secondary battery 302 and instructs the symbol mapping circuit 316 for change to a symbol mapping that can lower the electric power for transmittance. By this, the symbol mapping circuit 316 lowers the transmittance output by modulation output with a smaller amplitude than the amplitude of a normal mode when the remaining amount of the secondary battery 302 decreases, whereby the period of time in which a call

can be made can be extended at the time of decrease in the remaining amount of the secondary battery 302. However, in this invention, change in the symbol mapping to lower the transmittance output decreases the communication quality. Moreover, in this invention, the alarm generating circuit 304 must be mounted, and the electric power consumption of the alarm generating circuit 304 is also needed.

Thus, an object of the present invention is to provide a portable telephone and a method of controlling voice output of a portable telephone capable of extending the period of time in which a call can be made without decrease in the communication quality when the battery remaining amount decreases in the portable telephone onto which a battery is mounted.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a portable telephone and a method of controlling voice output of a portable telephone capable of generating a warning to the user of the portable telephone without addition of a circuit that increases the electric power consumption when the battery remaining amount decreases in the portable telephone onto which a battery is mounted.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a portable telephone and a method of controlling voice output of a portable telephone capable of making the user of the portable telephone recognize, during the call, that the remaining amount of the battery has decreased when the battery remaining amount decreases in the portable telephone onto which a battery is mounted.

Disclosure of the Invention

A portable telephone of the present invention is a portable telephone that receives a first voice signal which is significant for communication of intentions between callers and a second voice signal other than the first voice signal together with a determination signal for determining whether the first voice signal is present or not, and converts the voice signals that have been received into sound for output, wherein a battery that supplies electric power to its own circuits is mounted on the portable telephone, the portable telephone including a receiving circuit for receiving the signals; a

voice signal sensing circuit connected to the receiving circuit for sensing whether the first voice signal is present or not on the basis of the determination signal; a remaining amount sensing circuit for sensing a remaining amount of the battery; and an output circuit connected to the receiving circuit, the voice signal sensing circuit, and the remaining amount sensing circuit for converting the voice signals into sound for output on the basis of a result of sensing by the voice signal sensing circuit and a result of sensing by the remaining amount sensing circuit.

In the portable telephone having this construction, the voice signal sensing circuit senses whether the first voice signal is present or not, and the remaining amount sensing circuit senses the remaining amount of the battery. The output circuit converts the voice signal into a sound for output on the basis of a result of sensing in the voice signal sensing circuit and a result of sensing in the remaining amount sensing circuit. This can realize, for example, a portable telephone that does not output the second voice signal (background noise signal or the like of the other party) if the first voice signal significant for communication of intentions is not sensed and the remaining amount of the battery is less than or equal to a predetermined value. As a result, the electric power consumption of the output circuit can be reduced while maintaining the communication of intentions between the callers without decrease in the communication quality if the battery remaining amount has become less than or equal to the predetermined value. Further, by finding that the background noise or the like of the other party cannot be heard, the user of the portable telephone in the middle of the call can be made to recognize that the battery remaining amount has become less than or equal to the predetermined value.

More preferably, the second voice signal is a signal that is transmitted at a predetermined time interval when the first voice signal is absent, and the portable telephone of the present invention further includes a sending circuit connected to the receiving circuit and the output circuit for sending the second voice signal that has been received at a predetermined time interval to the output circuit for the time interval.

In the portable telephone having this construction, the sending circuit sends the second voice signal that has been received at a predetermined time interval to the output circuit for the time interval. By this, the portable telephone on the transmitting side does not consume
5 electric power for transmittance only at a predetermined time interval when the first voice signal is absent. Further, the portable telephone on the receiving side does not output the second voice signal (for example, a background noise signal or the like of the other party) when the first voice signal is not sensed and the battery remaining amount is less than or equal
10 to a predetermined value, so that a portable telephone can be realized in which the electric power consumption of the sending circuit and the output circuit can be reduced.

Further preferably, the output circuit of the portable telephone of the present invention includes a circuit for stopping an output of the second
15 voice signal in a case in which the first voice signal is not sensed by the voice signal sensing circuit and in which the remaining amount of the battery sensed by the remaining amount sensing circuit is less than or equal to a predetermined value, and for starting the output of the second voice signal in at least one of a case in which the first voice signal has been
20 sensed and a case in which the remaining amount of the battery is more than or equal to the predetermined value.

In the portable telephone having this construction, the output circuit stops the output of the second voice signal in a case in which the first voice signal is not sensed and in which the remaining amount of the battery is
25 less than or equal to the predetermined value, and starts the output of the second voice signal in at least one of a case in which the first voice signal has been sensed and a case in which the remaining amount of the battery is more than or equal to the predetermined value. This can realize a portable telephone that stops the output of the second voice signal in the
30 case in which the first voice signal significant for communication of intentions is not sensed and in which the remaining amount of the battery is less than or equal to the predetermined value.

Also, the portable telephone of the present invention further includes

a control circuit for controlling an operation of the output circuit on the basis of a result of sensing by the voice signal sensing circuit and a result of sensing by the remaining amount sensing circuit.

In the portable telephone having this construction, the control circuit controls the operation of the output circuit on the basis of the result of sensing by the voice signal sensing circuit and the result of sensing by the remaining amount sensing circuit. This can realize, for example, a portable telephone that stops the operation of the output circuit for outputting the second voice signal (background noise signal or the like of the other party) in the case in which the first voice signal significant for communication of intentions is not sensed and in which the remaining amount of the battery is less than or equal to the predetermined value.

Further, the control circuit of the portable telephone of the present invention includes a circuit for stopping the operation of the output circuit in a case in which the first voice signal is not sensed by the voice signal sensing circuit and in which the remaining amount of the battery sensed by the remaining amount sensing circuit is less than or equal to a predetermined value, and for starting the operation of the output circuit in at least one of a case in which the first voice signal has been sensed and a case in which the remaining amount of the battery is more than or equal to the predetermined value.

In the portable telephone of the present invention, the control circuit stops the operation of the output circuit in a case in which the first voice signal is not sensed and in which the remaining amount of the battery is less than or equal to a predetermined value, and starts the operation of the output circuit in at least one of a case in which the first voice signal has been sensed and a case in which the remaining amount of the battery is more than or equal to the predetermined value. This can realize a portable telephone that stops the operation of the output circuit for outputting the second voice signal in the case in which the first voice signal significant for communication of intentions is not sensed and in which the remaining amount of the battery is less than or equal to the predetermined value.

A method of controlling voice output of a portable telephone of the present invention is a method of controlling voice output in a portable telephone that receives a first voice signal which is significant for communication of intentions between callers and a second voice signal other than the first voice signal together with a determination signal for determining whether the first voice signal is present or not, and converts the voice signals that have been received into a sound for output, wherein a battery that supplies electric power to its own circuits is mounted on the portable telephone, the method of controlling the voice output of the portable telephone including the steps of receiving the signals; sensing whether the first voice signal is present or not; sensing a remaining amount of the battery; and converting the voice signals into a sound for output on the basis of a result of sensing in the step of sensing the voice signals and a result of sensing in the step of sensing the remaining amount.

In the method of controlling voice output of a portable telephone having this construction, in the step of sensing whether the first voice signal is present or not is sensed, and in the step of sensing the remaining amount of the battery is sensed. In the step of converting the voice signals the voice signals into a sound for output on the basis of a result of sensing the voice signal and a result of sensing the remaining amount. This can realize, for example, a method of controlling voice output of a portable telephone that does not output the second voice signal (background noise signal or the like of the other party) if the first voice signal significant for communication of intentions is not sensed and the remaining amount of the battery is less than or equal to a predetermined value. As a result, the electric power consumption of the output circuit can be reduced while maintaining the communication of intentions between the callers without decrease in the communication quality if the battery remaining amount has become less than or equal to the predetermined value. Further, by finding that the background noise or the like of the other party cannot be heard, the user of the portable telephone in the middle of the call can be made to recognize that the battery remaining amount has become less than or equal to the predetermined value.

More preferably, the second voice signal is a signal that is transmitted at a predetermined time interval when the first voice signal is absent, and the method of controlling voice output further includes a step of generating a second voice signal at a predetermined time interval on the basis of the second voice signal that has been received at the time interval.

In the method of controlling voice output of a portable telephone having this construction, in the step of generating the second voice signal the second voice signal is generated at the predetermined time interval on the basis of the second voice signal that has been received at the time interval. By this, the portable telephone on the transmitting side does not consume electric power for transmittance only at a predetermined time interval when the first voice signal is absent. Further, the portable telephone on the receiving side does not output the second voice signal (for example, a background noise signal or the like of the other party) when the first voice signal is not sensed and the battery remaining amount is less than or equal to a predetermined value, so that a portable telephone can be realized in which the electric power consumption of the sending circuit and the output circuit can be reduced.

Further preferably, the step of converting the voice signals of the method of controlling voice output of the present invention includes a step of stopping an output of the second voice signal in a case in which the first voice signal is not sensed by the step of sensing the voice signal and in which the remaining amount of the battery sensed by the step of sensing the remaining amount is less than or equal to a predetermined value, and starting the output of the second voice signal in at least one of a case in which the first voice signal has been sensed and a case in which the remaining amount of the battery is more than or equal to the predetermined value.

In the method of controlling voice output of a portable telephone having this construction, in the step of stopping the output the second voice signal is stopped in a case in which the first voice signal is not sensed and in which the remaining amount of the battery is less than or equal to the predetermined value, and the output of the second voice signal is started in

at least one of a case in which the first voice signal has been sensed and a case in which the remaining amount of the battery is more than or equal to the predetermined value. This can realize a portable telephone that stops the output of the second voice signal in the case in which the first voice
5 signal significant for communication of intentions is not sensed and in which the remaining amount of the battery is less than or equal to the predetermined value.

Also, the method of controlling voice output of the present invention further includes a step of controlling the step of converting the voice signals to be executed on the basis of a result of sensing by the step of sensing the voice signal and a result of sensing by the step of sensing the remaining
10 amount.

In the method of controlling voice of a portable telephone having this construction, in the step of controlling the step of converting the voice
15 signals the operation of the output is controlled on the basis of the result of sensing the voice signal and the result of sensing the remaining amount. This can realize, for example, a portable telephone that stops the operation of the output circuit for outputting the second voice signal (background noise signal or the like of the other party) in the case in which the first
20 voice signal significant for communication of intentions is not sensed and in which the remaining amount of the battery is less than or equal to the predetermined value.

Further, the step of controlling the step of converting the voice signals in the method of controlling voice output of the present invention
25 includes a step of suppressing the step of converting the voice signals to be executed in a case in which the first voice signal is not sensed by the step of sensing the voice signal and in which the remaining amount of the battery sensed by the step of sensing the remaining amount is less than or equal to a predetermined value, and allowing the step of converting the voice
30 signals to be executed in at least one of a case in which the first voice signal has been sensed and a case in which the remaining amount of the battery is more than or equal to the predetermined value.

In the method of controlling voice output of a portable telephone of

the present invention, in the step of controlling the step of converting the voice signals to convert the voice signals is not executed in a case in which the first voice signal is not sensed and in which the remaining amount of the battery is less than or equal to a predetermined value, and to convert the voice signals is executed in at least one of a case in which the first voice signal has been sensed and a case in which the remaining amount of the battery is more than or equal to the predetermined value. This can realize a portable telephone that stops the operation of the output circuit for outputting the second voice signal in the case in which the first voice signal significant for communication of intentions is not sensed and in which the remaining amount of the battery is less than or equal to the predetermined value.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a control block diagram of a portable telephone according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a flowchart showing a procedure of voice output control of the portable telephone according to the present invention;

Fig. 3 is an explanatory view of voice output control of the portable telephone according to the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a control block diagram (No. 1) of a conventional portable telephone;

Fig. 5 is a control block diagram (No. 2) of a conventional portable telephone; and

Fig. 6 is a control block diagram (No. 3) of a conventional portable telephone.

Best Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

Hereafter, the embodiments of the present invention will be described referring to the drawings. In the following description, the same components are denoted with the same symbols. Their names and functions are also the same. Therefore, the detailed description on them will not be repeated where appropriate.

Referring to Fig. 1, a portable telephone 10 of the present invention is a portable telephone that receives an electric signal corresponding to the voice uttered by a user, which is a first voice signal significant for communication of intentions between callers (hereafter simply referred to as "voice signal"), and an electric signal corresponding to the background noise of the user, which is a second voice signal other than the first voice signal (hereafter simply referred to as "noise signal"), together with a determination signal for determining whether the voice signal is present or not. The portable telephone 10 converts the signals that have been received into sound for output.

Here, in the communication currently carried out, the transmitted data already includes a "voice absence flag" showing whether the voice signal is present or not. In the event of absence of the voice signal (the "voice absence flag" is set), the noise signal is transmitted only at a constant interval in the portable telephone on the transmitting side. In such a case, the noise signal once received is repeatedly reproduced in the portable telephone on the receiving side.

A secondary battery 60 for supplying electric power to its own circuits is mounted onto the portable telephone 10. The portable telephone further includes a wireless antenna 20 for receiving a signal transmitted from another portable telephone and for transmitting a signal to another portable telephone, an input circuit 30 connected to the wireless antenna 20 for processing a voice signal and a noise signal before transmittance from the wireless antenna 20, an output circuit 40 for processing the voice signal and the noise signal after receiving from another portable telephone via the wireless antenna 20, and a control part 50 connected to the secondary battery 60, the input circuit 30, and the output circuit 40 for sensing whether the voice signal is present or not on the basis of the received determination signal, for sensing the remaining amount of the secondary battery 60, and for controlling the whole of the portable telephone 10. The secondary battery 60 can output an alarm signal to the control part 50 when the battery remaining amount becomes less than or equal to a predetermined constant value.

5 The input circuit 30 includes a transmitter 32 such as a microphone that converts a voice uttered by the user of the portable telephone 10 and a sound such as a noise in the background of the user of the portable telephone 10 into a voice analog signal, a voice circuit 34 that is connected to the transmitter 32 and the control part 50 for converting the voice analog signal (voice signal and noise signal) into a voice digital signal, and a transmittance voice CODEC (Coder-Decoder) 36 that is connected to the voice circuit 34 and the control part 50 for encoding the voice digital signal, and a transmitting circuit 38 for converting the coded digital signal into a transmittance digital signal so that the wireless antenna 20 can transmit.

10 The transmittance voice CODEC 36 can differentiate between the voice signal obtained by conversion of the voice uttered by the user of the portable telephone into an electric signal and the noise signal obtained by conversion of the noise or the like in the background of the user into an electric signal, on the basis of the difference in the frequency band. When the transmittance voice CODEC 36 determines that the voice signal is absent (there is no voice uttered by the user) on the basis of the difference in the frequency band, the control part 50 adds a "voice absence flag (the set state)" showing that "there is no voice uttered by the user" to the digital signal encoded by the transmittance voice CODEC 36. Further, in the event of absence of the voice signal, the control part 50 instructs the transmittance voice CODEC 36 to send the noise signal to the transmitting circuit 38 at a predetermined constant time interval. By doing so, the electric power for transmittance in the case in which the user is not uttering the voice can be reduced.

25 The output circuit 40 includes a receiving circuit 48 that is connected to the wireless antenna 20 and the control part 50 for converting the transmitted digital signal received by the wireless antenna 20 into a coded digital signal, a received voice CODEC 46 that is connected to the receiving circuit 48 and the control part 50 for decoding the received digital signal into a voice digital signal on the basis of a result of sensing the voice signal and a result of sensing the remaining amount of the battery 60 by the control part 50, a voice circuit 44 that is connected to the received voice

CODEC 46 and the control part 50 for converting the voice digital signal into a voice analog signal, and a receiver 42 such as a speaker that is connected to the voice circuit 44 for converting the voice analog signal (voice signal and noise signal) into a sound for output. The received voice
5 CODEC 46 is set at one of a plurality of operation states by a control command from the control part 50. In the voice circuit 44, the voice output is started or stopped by a control signal from the control part.

The receiving circuit 48 converts the transmitted digital signal into a coded voice digital signal, and recognizes the voice absence flag in the
10 converted signal to send a state (set or reset) of the voice absence flag to the control part 50.

When the voice absence flag received from the receiving circuit 48 is set, the control part 50 can send a command to send the noise signal received at a predetermined time interval repeatedly to the voice circuit 44
15 for the predetermined time interval (background noise process presence command) to the received voice CODEC 46. By doing so, since the user is not uttering a voice on the transmitting side, the background noise can be reproduced on the receiving side at all times even if the noise signal is transmitted only at a predetermined time interval, so that a natural
20 impression can be realized. Here, when the voice absence flag is reset, the control part 50 sends a normal process (the received digital signal is subjected to a decoding process at all times) command to the received voice CODEC 46.

When the voice absence flag received from the receiving circuit 48 is set and an alarm signal is received from the secondary battery 60, the control part 50 can send a command not to send the noise signal received at
25 a predetermined time interval to the voice circuit 44 (background noise process absence command) to the received voice CODEC 46. Further, when the voice absence flag received from the receiving circuit 48 is set and an alarm signal is received from the secondary battery 60, the control part
30 50 can instruct the voice circuit 44 to stop its output.

Referring to Fig. 2, a program executed in the portable telephone 10 according to an embodiment of the present invention has the following

control structure.

In step (hereafter, step is referred to as S for short) 100, when the power of the portable telephone 10 is turned on and a call starts, the control part 50 determines whether a voice signal is contained in the received signal. This determination is carried out on the basis of the state of the voice absence flag that has been sent from the receiving circuit 48 to the control part 50. If the voice absence flag is reset (YES in S100), the process is transferred to S104. On the other hand, if the voice absence flag is set (NO in S100), the process is transferred to S102.

In S102, the control part 50 determines whether the battery remaining amount of the secondary battery 60 is more than or equal to a predetermined value or not. This determination is carried out on the basis of whether the alarm signal from the secondary battery 60 has been input or not. If there is no input of the alarm signal from the secondary battery 60 (YES in S102), the process is transferred to S106. On the other hand, if there is an input of the alarm signal from the secondary battery 60 (NO in S102), the process is transferred to S110.

In S104, the control part 50 sends a normal process command to the received voice CODEC 46. After processing in S104, the process is transferred to S108.

In S106, the control part 50 sends a background noise process presence command to the received voice CODEC 46. In S108, the control part 50 sends an output start command to the voice circuit 44.

In S110, the control part 50 sends a background noise process absence command to the received voice CODEC 46. In S112, the control part 50 sends an output stop command to the voice circuit 44.

In S114, the control part 50 determines whether the call is continuing or not. If it is determined that the call is continuing (YES in S112), the process is returned to S100. On the other hand, if it is determined that the call is not continuing (NO in S112), the process is ended.

Referring to Fig. 3, the control part 50 determines the three states, i.e. "state 1" in the case where the voice signal is present, "state 2" in the

case where the voice signal is absent and the battery remaining amount is more than or equal to a predetermined value, and "state 3" in the case where the voice signal is absent and the battery remaining amount is less than or equal to the predetermined value, and controls the received voice
5 CODEC 46 and the voice circuit 44.

An operation of the portable telephone 10 based on the above-mentioned structure and flowchart will be described.
[State 1 in Fig. 3]

When a call is started using the portable telephone 10 and the other
10 party of the call utters a voice, a reset voice absence flag and a voice signal including a noise signal are received via the wireless antenna 20. Since the voice absence flag is reset (YES in S100), the received voice CODEC 46 performs a decoding process on the received voice signal and noise signal at all times in accordance with the normal process command sent from the
15 control part 50. The voice circuit 44 converts the digital signal subjected to the decoding process into an analog signal, and the receiver 42 outputs the voice of the other party of the call and the background noise on the other party side.

[State 2 in Fig. 3]

20 When the other party of the call does not utter a voice (in many cases, the user of the portable telephone on the other side is in a state of uttering a voice), the transmittance signal CODEC 36 on the other party side transmits a set voice absence flag and a noise signal at a predetermined time interval in order to reduce the electric power for transmittance. The
25 transmitted signal is received via the wireless antenna 20. If the voice absence flag is set (NO in S100) and the battery remaining amount is more than or equal to a predetermined value (YES in S102), the received voice CODEC 46 outputs the received noise signal to the voice circuit 44 repeatedly for a predetermined period of time in accordance with the
30 background noise process presence command that has been sent from the control part 50. The voice circuit 44 converts the digital signal subjected to the decoding process into an analog signal, and the receiver 42 outputs the background noise of the other party side.

[State 3 in Fig. 3]

If the voice absence flag is set (NO in S100) and the remaining amount of the battery is less than or equal to a predetermined value (NO in S102), the received voice CODEC 46 follows the background noise process absence command that has been sent from the control part 50. In other words, the received voice CODEC 46 does not process the received noise signal. The voice circuit 44 follows the output stop command that has been sent from the control part 50. In other words, the voice circuit 44 does not send the signals to the receiver 42. Since the received voice CODEC 46 does not process the received noise signal and the voice circuit 44 has stopped outputting, nothing can be heard in the receiver 42. The user of the portable telephone 10 can recognize that the battery remaining amount is less than or equal to the predetermined value by finding that the background noise of the other party side cannot be heard at all.

As described above, according to the present invention, when the battery remaining amount has decreased, the period of time in which a call can be made can be extended without decrease in the communication quality, and the user of the portable telephone can be made to recognize that the remaining amount of the battery has decreased.

The embodiments herein disclosed should be considered as being in all respects illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the present invention is defined by the claims rather than the aforementioned description, and all changes that fall within metes and bounds of the equivalence of the claims are intended to be embraced.

Industrial Applicability

As described above, according to the portable telephone of the present invention, when the battery remaining amount has decreased, the period of time in which a call can be made can be extended without decrease in the communication quality, and the user in the middle of the call using the portable telephone can be made to recognize that the remaining amount of the battery has decreased without addition of a circuit. For this reason, the portable telephone and the method of controlling the

voice output of a portable telephone of the present invention are suitable for a portable telephone onto which a battery is mounted.

CLAIMS

1. A portable telephone that receives a first voice signal which is significant for communication of intentions between callers and a second
5 voice signal other than the first voice signal together with a determination signal for determining whether said first voice signal is present or not, and converts said voice signals that have been received into a sound for output, wherein a battery that supplies electric power to its own circuits is mounted on said portable telephone, said portable telephone including:

10 a receiving circuit receiving said signals;
a voice signal sensing circuit connected to said receiving circuit sensing whether said first voice signal is present or not on the basis of said determination signal;
a remaining amount sensing circuit sensing a remaining amount of
15 said battery; and
an output circuit connected to said receiving circuit, said voice signal sensing circuit, and said remaining amount sensing circuit converting said voice signals into a sound for output on the basis of a result of sensing by said voice signal sensing circuit and a result of sensing by said remaining
20 amount sensing circuit.

2. The portable telephone according to claim 1, wherein said second voice signal is a signal that is transmitted at a predetermined time interval when said first voice signal is absent, and said portable telephone further
25 includes a sending circuit connected to said receiving circuit and said output circuit sending said second voice signal that has been received at said time interval to said output circuit for said time interval.

3. The portable telephone according to claim 1, wherein said output
30 circuit includes a circuit stopping an output of said second voice signal in a case in which said first voice signal is not sensed by said voice signal sensing circuit and in which the remaining amount of said battery sensed by said remaining amount sensing circuit is less than or equal to a

predetermined value, and starting the output of said second voice signal in at least one of a case in which said first voice signal has been sensed and a case in which the remaining amount of said battery is more than or equal to the predetermined value.

4. The portable telephone according to claim 3, wherein said second voice signal is a signal that is transmitted at a predetermined time interval when said first voice signal is absent, and said portable telephone further includes a sending circuit connected to said receiving circuit and said output circuit sending said second voice signal that has been received at said time interval to said output circuit for said time interval.

5. The portable telephone according to claim 1, wherein said portable telephone further includes a control circuit controlling an operation of said output circuit on the basis of a result of sensing by said voice signal sensing circuit and a result of sensing by said remaining amount sensing circuit.

6. The portable telephone according to claim 5, wherein said second voice signal is a signal that is transmitted at a predetermined time interval when said first voice signal is absent, and said portable telephone further includes a sending circuit connected to said receiving circuit and said output circuit sending said second voice signal that has been received at said time interval to said output circuit for said time interval.

7. The portable telephone according to claim 5, wherein said control circuit includes a circuit stopping the operation of said output circuit in a case in which said first voice signal is not sensed by the voice signal sensing circuit and in which the remaining amount of said battery sensed by said remaining amount sensing circuit is less than or equal to a predetermined value, and starting the operation of said output circuit in at least one of a case in which said first voice signal has been sensed and a case in which the remaining amount of said battery is more than or equal

to the predetermined value.

8. A portable telephone that receives a first voice signal which is significant for communication of intentions between callers and a second voice signal other than said first voice signal together with a determination signal for determining whether said first voice signal is present or not, and converts said voice signals that have been received into a sound for output, wherein a battery that supplies electric power to its own circuits is mounted on said portable telephone, said portable telephone including:

receiving means for receiving said signals;
voice signal sensing means connected to said receiving means for sensing whether said first voice signal is present or not on the basis of said determination signal;
remaining amount sensing means for sensing a remaining amount of said battery; and
output means connected to said receiving means, said voice signal sensing means, and said remaining amount sensing means for converting said voice signals into sound for output on the basis of a result of sensing by said voice signal sensing means and a result of sensing by said remaining amount sensing means.

9. The portable telephone according to claim 8, wherein said second voice signal is a signal that is transmitted at a predetermined time interval when said first voice signal is absent, and said portable telephone further includes sending means connected to said receiving means and said output means for sending said second voice signal that has been received at said time interval to said output means for said time interval.

10. The portable telephone according to claim 8, wherein said output means includes means for stopping an output of said second voice signal in a case in which said first voice signal is not sensed by said voice signal sensing means and in which the remaining amount of said battery sensed by said remaining amount sensing means is less than or equal to a

predetermined value, and for starting the output of said second voice signal in at least one of a case in which said first voice signal has been sensed and a case in which the remaining amount of said battery is more than or equal to the predetermined value.

5

11. The portable telephone according to claim 10, wherein said second voice signal is a signal that is transmitted at a predetermined time interval when said first voice signal is absent, and said portable telephone further includes sending means connected to said receiving means and said output means for sending said second voice signal that has been received at said time interval to said output means for said time interval.

10

12. The portable telephone according to claim 8, wherein said portable telephone further includes control means for controlling an operation of said output means on the basis of a result of sensing by said voice signal sensing means and a result of sensing by said remaining amount sensing means.

15

13. The portable telephone according to claim 12, wherein said second voice signal is a signal that is transmitted at a predetermined time interval when said first voice signal is absent, and said portable telephone further includes sending means connected to said receiving means and said output means for sending said second voice signal that has been received at said time interval to said output means for said time interval.

20

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14. The portable telephone according to claim 12, wherein said control means includes means for stopping the operation of said output means in a case in which said first voice signal is not sensed by the voice signal sensing means and in which the remaining amount of said battery sensed by said remaining amount sensing means is less than or equal to a predetermined value, and for starting the operation of said output means in at least one of a case in which said first voice signal has been sensed and a case in which the remaining amount of said battery is more than or equal

30

to the predetermined value.

15. A method of controlling voice output in a portable telephone that receives a first voice signal which is significant for communication of intentions between callers and a second voice signal other than said first voice signal together with a determination signal for determining whether said first voice signal is present or not, and converts said voice signals that have been received into a sound for output, wherein a battery that supplies electric power to its own circuits is mounted on said portable telephone, said method of controlling the voice output of the portable telephone including the steps of:

receiving said signals;

sensing whether said first voice signal is present or not;

sensing a remaining amount of said battery; and

converting said voice signals into sound for output on the basis of a result of sensing in said step of sensing said voice signal and a result of sensing in said step of sensing said remaining amount.

16. The method of controlling voice output of a portable telephone according to claim 15, wherein said second voice signal is a signal that is transmitted at a predetermined time interval when said first voice signal is absent, and said method of controlling voice output further includes a step of generating a second voice signal at said time interval on the basis of said second voice signal that has been received at said time interval.

17. The method of controlling voice output of a portable telephone according to claim 15, wherein said step of converting said voice signals includes a step of stopping an output of said second voice signal in a case in which said first voice signal is not sensed by said step of sensing said voice signal and in which the remaining amount of said battery sensed by said step of sensing said remaining amount is less than or equal to a predetermined value, and starting the output of said second voice signal in at least one of a case in which said first voice signal has been sensed and a

case in which the remaining amount of said battery is more than or equal to the predetermined value.

18. The method of controlling voice output of a portable telephone according to claim 17, wherein said second voice signal is a signal that is transmitted at a predetermined time interval when said first voice signal is absent, and said method of controlling voice output further includes a step of generating a second voice signal for said time interval on the basis of said second voice signal that has been received at said time interval.

19. The method of controlling voice output of a portable telephone according to claim 15, wherein said method of controlling voice output further includes a step of controlling said step of converting said voice signals to be executed on the basis of a result of sensing by said step of sensing said voice signal and a result of sensing by said step of sensing said remaining amount.

20. The method of controlling voice output of a portable telephone according to claim 19, wherein said second voice signal is a signal that is transmitted at a predetermined time interval when said first voice signal is absent, and said method of controlling voice output further includes a step of generating a second voice signal for said time interval on the basis of said second voice signal that has been received at said time interval.

21. The portable telephone according to claim 19, wherein said step of controlling said step of converting said voice signals includes a step of suppressing said step of converting said voice signals to be executed in a case in which said first voice signal is not sensed by said step of sensing said voice signals and in which the remaining amount of said battery sensed by said step of sensing said remaining amount is less than or equal to a predetermined value, and allowing said step of converting said voice signals to be executed in at least one of a case in which said first voice signal has been sensed and a case in which the remaining amount of said battery is more than or equal to the predetermined value.

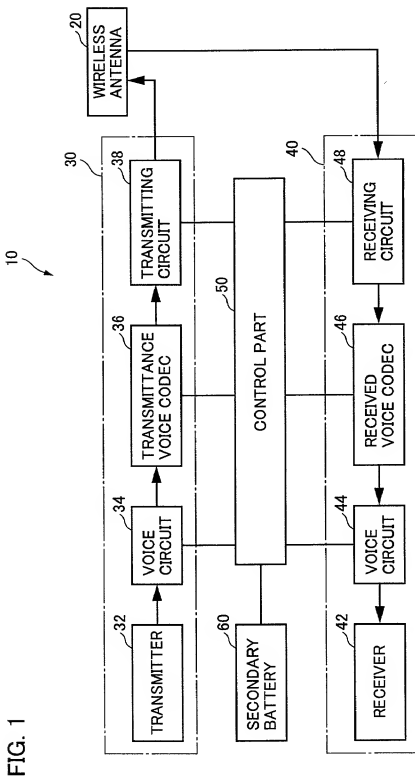


FIG. 2

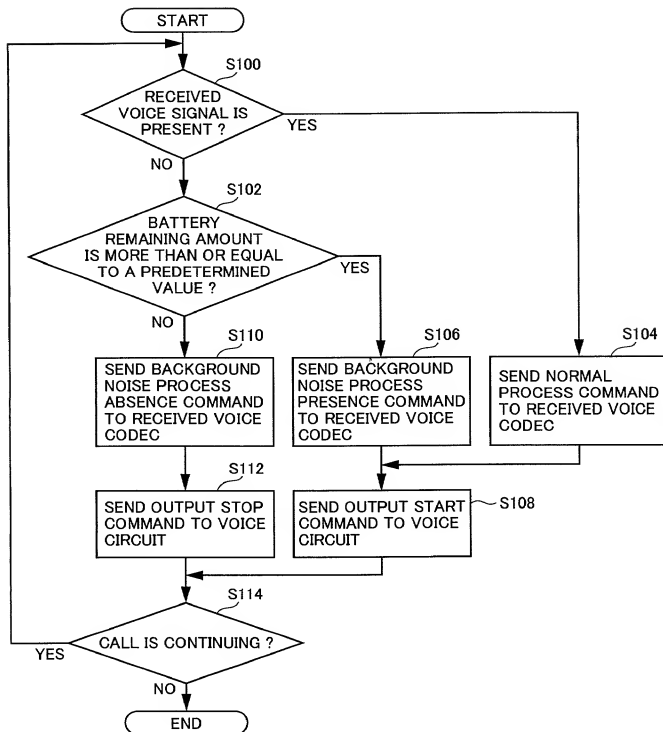


FIG. 3

STATE	1		2	3
	VOICE SIGNAL IS PRESENT		VOICE SIGNAL IS ABSENT	
BATTERY REMAINING AMOUNT	MORE THAN OR EQUAL TO A PREDETERMINED VALUE	LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO A PREDETERMINED VALUE	MORE THAN OR EQUAL TO A PREDETERMINED VALUE	LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO A PREDETERMINED VALUE
RECEIVED SIGNAL CODEC	NORMAL PROCESS		BACKGROUND NOISE INSERTION PROCESS IS PRESENT	BACKGROUND NOISE INSERTION PROCESS IS ABSENT
VOICE OUTPUT	OUTPUT IS PRESENT			OUTPUT IS ABSENT

FIG. 4 PRIOR ART

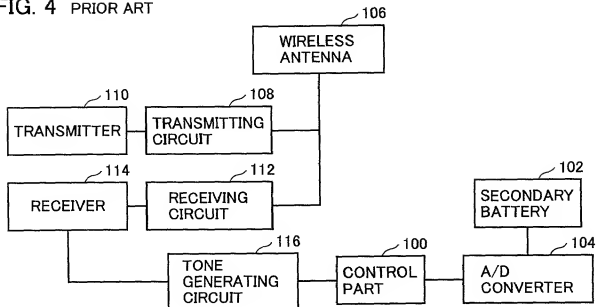


FIG. 5 PRIOR ART

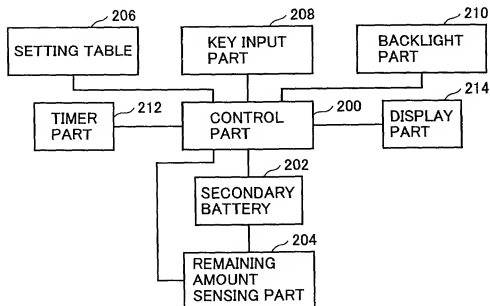
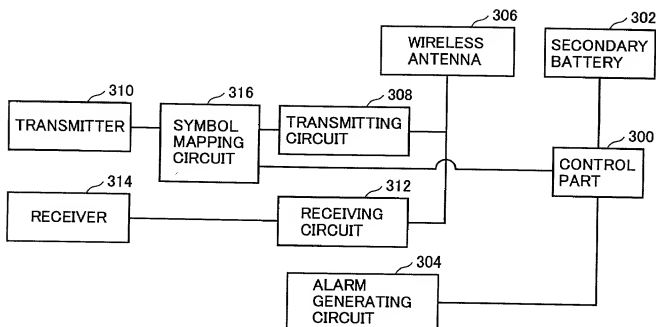


FIG. 6 PRIOR ART



Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

特許出願宣言書

Japanese Language Declaration

私は、下欄に氏名を記載した発明者として、以下のとおり宣言する：

私の住所、郵便の宛先および国籍は、下欄に氏名に続いて記載したとおりであり、

名称の発明に関し、請求の範囲に記載した特許を求める主題の本来の、最初にして唯一の発明者である（一人の氏名のみが下欄に記載されている場合）か、もしくは本来の、最初にして共同の発明者である（複数の氏名が下欄に記載されている場合）と信じ、

その明細書を
(該当する方に印を付す)

☐ ここに添付する。

☐ _____ 日に出席番号

第 _____ 号として提出し、

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(該当する場合)

私は、前記のとおり補正した請求の範囲を含む前記明細書の内容を検討し、理解したことを陳述する。

私は、連邦規則法典第37部第1章第56条(a)項に従い、本願の審査に所要の情報を開示すべき義務を有することを認める。

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

PORTABLE TELEPHONE AND METHOD OF

CONTROLLING VOICE OUTPUT OF

A PORTABLE TELEPHONE

the specification of which

(check one)

☒ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on January 27, 2000 as

Application Serial No. PCT/JP00/00447

and was amended on _____
(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

Japanese Language Declaration

私は、合衆国法典第35部第119条にもとづく下記の外国特許出願または発明者証出願の外国優先権利益を主張し、さらに優先権の主張に係わる基礎出願の出願日前の出願日を有する外国特許出願または発明者証出願を以下に明記する：

Prior foreign applications
先の外国出願

(Number) (番号)	(Country) (国名)	(Day/Month/Year Filed) (出願の年月日)
(Number) (番号)	(Country) (国名)	(Day/Month/Year Filed) (出願の年月日)
(Number) (番号)	(Country) (国名)	(Day/Month/Year Filed) (出願の年月日)

Priority claimed
優先権の主張

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes あり	<input type="checkbox"/> No なし
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes あり	<input type="checkbox"/> No なし
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes あり	<input type="checkbox"/> No なし

私は、合衆国法典第35部第120条にもとづく下記の合衆国特許出願の利益を主張し、本願の請求の範囲各項に記載の主題が合衆国法典第35部第112条第1項に規定の態様で先の合衆国出願に開示されていない限度において、先の出願の出願日と本願の国内出願日またはPCT国際出願日の間に公表された連邦規則法典第37部第1章第56条(a)項に記載の所要の情報を開示すべき義務を有することを認める：

(Application Serial No.) (出願番号)	(Filing Date) (出願日)
(Application Serial No.) (出願番号)	(Filing Date) (出願日)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(現況) (特許済み、係属中、放棄済み)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
(現況) (特許済み、係属中、放棄済み)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

私は、ここに自己の知識にもとづいて行った陳述がすべて真実であり、自己の有する情報および信ずるところに従って行った陳述が真実であると信じ、さらに故意に虚偽の陳述等を行った場合、合衆国法典第18部第1001条により、罰金もしくは禁錮に処せられるか、またはこれらの刑が併科され、またかかる故意による虚偽の陳述が本願ないし本願に対して付与される特許の有効性を損うことがあることを認識して、以上の陳述を行ったことを宣言する。

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Japanese Language Declaration

委任状：私は、下記発明者として、以下の代理人をここに
委任し、本願の手続を遂行すること並びにこれに関する
一切の行為を特許商標庁に対して行うことを委任する。
(代理人氏名および登録番号を明記のこと)

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby
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Trademark Office connected therewith. (list name and reg-
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1-00

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日付

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Yoshiko Yamada Date July 8, 2001

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Full name of second joint inventor, if any

同第2発明者の署名

日付

Second Inventor's signature

Date

住所

Residence

国籍

Citizenship

郵便の宛先

Post Office Address

(第六またはそれ以降の共同発明者に対しても同様な情
報および署名を提供すること。)

(Supply similar information and signature for third and sub-
sequent joint inventors.)